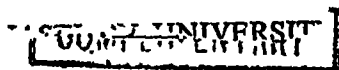


REVIEW.

ON TH.

REPORT



CONSTITUTION OF FORREST.—82 sqr. miles (27 sqr. miles Khalsa and 55 sqr. miles Jagir) which on account of survey and demarcation not having been completed in the previous year could not be shown on the books of the Department as having been included in the Forest area, were added to Forest conservancy in the Sojat, Siwana, Jalore, and Jaswantpura ranges and shown on the books during the year, so that the total area under Forest conservancy was 447·46 sqr. miles against 365·48 in the year before. *Gusaras* for goat grazing were settled in Hinglaj-Indrana Forest, and partly in the Jalore and Jaswantpura Forests, while those in Parbatsar Forest could not be settled. In Jalore and Jaswantpura where the area is almost denuded of forest and limited in extent, the demands for cattle farming are heavy and the interests of the Jagirdars and Raiyats varied, it was decided with the consent of the leading Jagirdars to work the Jagir Forests under certain conditions calculated to restore them in time and to be a source of profit to the Jagirdars. 486 kutchra pillars, marking the boundary of the new area in the Siwana range and 36 pucca pillars in the Jalore and Jaswantpura ranges were newly erected, and the old pillars in the other ranges were kept under repairs and whitewashed. Only an extent of 34 chains in the Godwar range was cleared. The enlarged maps together with their tracings were completed for the whole of Godwar, Siwana and Jalore ranges, while the work of survey and the preparation of the enlarged maps were in progress as regards the other forests.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.—The fellings were conducted as per the provisions of the plan in force in Godwar and Sojat ranges and regulations as regards season of fellings, reservation of standards &c., were acted upon during the year, but much yet remains to be done. The revision of the working plan, which was intended to be taken in hand during the year under review, could not be undertaken as the survey and other preliminary operations did not sufficiently advance. It is expected that it will be taken in hand next year. It is satisfactory to note that a length of two miles of Gorla-Kundal Road was constructed during the year and four cart tracks were kept in repairs, facilitating the removal of forest produce, and that a few new buildings, to serve as Forest depots and Chowkidars' quarters were constructed and the old ones improved and repaired.

PROTECTION.—Owing to continued adverse climatic conditions, strict measures could not be adopted to prevent the Grassias of some places from extravagant and ruthless lopping and felling of trees for their domestic purposes and restrict them to graze their goats within the limits of the *gusaras* set apart for the purpose. Although there was a slight decrease, a little over 3 per-cent, in the number of forest offences as compared with the previous year and also in the number of cattle impounded, the decrease being a little over 15 per cent, the number in each case was far in excess of the average of past 3 years. Owing to uneven distribution of the monsoon rainfall and to more or less continuous fodder scarcity, the forests at parts had to be opened to grazing only a few days after they had been closed, but the number of cattle grazed though large enough was less than that of the year before, the decrease being a little over 10 per cent. The number of occurrences of fire was 4, being 2 less than the previous year, but the area burnt was 15 per cent of the total area attempted to be protected against 14 per cent in the year before. It is regrettable to note that towards the close of the year, huge swarms of larvæ locust pest appeared doing incalculable damage to forest produce in general and to grass and young plantations in particular, laying bare and desolate the land smiling with luxuriant green vegetation.

SYLVICULTURE.—Both the natural and artificial reproduction and growth was comparatively better in the Jalore and Jaswantpura Forests, where the previous year's rainfall and that of the year under review was a little better than in the Godwar Range, but the efforts of the Department to produce appreciably good results in the Godwar and Sojat Ranges both as regards natural and artificial reproduction proved a partial failure owing to scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall, as the success of forest conservancy as regards reproduction mainly depends upon the availability of water and the presence of moisture in the atmosphere. For the same reason and also owing to the presence of ants the lac experiment did not fare well.

EXPLOITATION —On account of realisation by the state of export customs duty on timber and fuel, the export was not brisk, but when in the latter part of the year, the duty on fuel was abolished and that on timber reduced, the demand for fuel grew and the old contractors began to clear off the areas they had contracted for, while the fuel from the Godwar Range, which remained unsold, was removed for local consumption under the permit system. The defects noticed in the system of fellings for petty timber by the right holders and Departmental Agency will be remedied when the working plan is revised. It is satisfactory to note

that in order to create a demand for minor forest products in the newly reserved Jaswantpura and Jalore. Ranges departmental working has been started with encouraging results. The Rosa oil industry was continued, but owing to draught, it could make no great headway. It is rather discouraging to find that owing to want of adequate moisture and the havoc created by the locusts, the industry of extracting fibre and floss from *Ak* and *Khimp* plants could not be developed and the contractor had to suspend business. It is encouraging to find that a larger quantity of timber and fuel was removed during the year under review than in the preceding year with the consequent increase in revenue under that head.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.—It is very satisfactory to note that the revenues of the Forest Department have been expanding year by year as the increase in 1911-12 was nearly 31 per cent over that of 1910-11 and that in 1912-13 was Rs. 14,928 or a little over 20 per cent over that of 1911-12, and a little over 30 per cent over the average revenues of the Department for the past 5 years. The increase in receipts for 1911-12 over those of the preceding year was due to a great extent to compensation realised from the *Anwal* bark contractor for illegal export of the bark, while those of the year under review were due to better arrangement and supervision by the Superintendent. The revenues from major produce were 57·9 per cent and those from minor produce were 31·3 per cent of the total revenue, and balance of 10·8 per cent from other sources, including Fuel and Fodder Reserves. The expenditure of the Department showed an increase of Rs. 7,129 over that of the preceding year, mainly due to the development of revenue work. 70·5 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on account of extensions, improvements, protection and exploitation, as against 68·4 per cent in the preceding year, and 29·5 per cent as against 31·6 per cent in the year before was spent on establishment.

STORAGE OF GRASS, FUEL AND FODDER RESERVES AND ENSILAGE.—As new grass was produced to a certain extent 4,891 maunds were cut, which together with the previous years' balance and deducting the quantity disposed off, left a balance of 13,954 maunds and 38 seers at the close of the year under review. This is satisfactory work, as a preventive against probable fodder scarcity from which the country generally suffers. Owing to deficient rainfall no progress could be made in the direction of Fuel and Fodder Reserves, although one and a half square miles of the Raipur Jagir Forest was ordered to be brought under this head. The ensilage experiment tried in the year before proved partially successful and was therefore continued on a small scale.

ARBORICULTURE.—The Arboriculture operations round about the town of Jodhpur continued to be managed by the Department, and it is gratifying to find that roadside plantations continued as necessity arose, and that plants from the nurseries continued to be issued to the public free of cost and some at cost price to planters and others. The arboricultural operations were also satisfactorily carried on or looked after by the Department at Sumerpur, Falna-Bali road, road from Samdari to the Railway station, roads from Barmer and Pali stations, and from Raipur to the station. A new nursery was started at Merta for supply of plants to the cultivators of the locality.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Marwar Timber Factory, established at Jodhpur under the auspices of the Department for encouraging the sale of local forest timber for furniture &c., has been reported to have worked well during the year and it is expected that it will develop year after year so as to create a demand for local forest timber.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.—The Superintendent B. Chatur Bhuj, was in charge of the Department throughout the year. All the improvements noticed above were the result of his untiring and conscientious zeal and ready co-operation in carrying out instructions. He has the advantage of a good Forest education, an excellent practical ability and a power of work which is something almost unusual.

P. SHYAM BEHARI, MISRA,
RAI SAHIB,

REVENUE MEMBER COUNCIL OF REGENCY,

Marwar State.

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PROGRESS REPORT.
OF
FOREST ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
Marwar State

For the year 1912-13.

INTRODUCTION

1. After a long time in the history of the Department, an increase of 82 square miles in the area under the Forest Department is noticed, pointing to the wise and progressive policy of the Darbar in making fresh reservations of the neglected and totally ruined forest areas for putting them under scientific management whenever and wherever it is possible to do so.

2. Unhappily, the rains on which depends all our prosperity, have been very insufficient during these 3 years continually, causing drought and general scarcity, so very detrimental to forest growth. To add to the evil, the formidable insect pest- the locusts (*Acridium penigrinum*) breded and appeared in heavy swarms during the latter part of the rainy season, doing immense damage to agricultural crops and forest vegetation.

3. The finance of the department shows results unsurpassed in the past, the net surplus rising to Rs. 33,300 or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the past year which in itself was a record figure.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF FORESTS.

Section I. Alteration in Areas.

4. The area of the reserved forests at the close of the year as compared with that of the last year stands as under:—

		1911-12.	1912-13.
Protected forests	{ Khalsa	... 265·11 sq. miles.	291·42 sq. miles.
	{ Jagir	... 70·37 ,,	114·13 ,,
		<hr/> 335·48 sq. miles.	<hr/> 405·55 sq. miles.
Unclassed land or public forest	{ Khalsa	... 21·7 sq. miles.	22·61 sq. miles.
	{ Jagir	... 8·3 ,,	19·30 ,,
		<hr/> 30·0 sq. miles.	<hr/> 41·91 sq. miles.
Total		<hr/> 365·48 sq. miles	<hr/> 447·46 sq. miles.

5. The area is divided as below:—

Forest conservancy	... 405·55	sq. miles.
Fuel and Fodder reserves	... 22·61	"
Jagir unclassified forests	... 19·30	"
Total		... 447·46 sq. miles.

6. The net increase of 82 sq. miles (27 Khalsa and 55 Jagir) is due to the following additions and alterations.

Sojat Range.—482 acres of Umji-Ka-Gurha forest reserved in 1907-08, being now surveyed and included.

Jaitaran Jagir forests.—Half share of Thakur Rainwat Singh in BarJagir forest, having lapsed to Khalsa, 240 acres were transferred from Jagir to Khalsa protected forests.

Siwana Range.

- (a) The old areas comprising of the Haldeshwar and Kundal ranges of Chhapan-Ka-Pahar hills, were shown as 40 sq-miles (6 Khalsa and 34 Jagir) in the annual returns. But, actually on spot, the area possessed by the Forest Department was found to be about 63 sq-miles. The excess being due to some of the areas reserved later on, being not included and the inaccuracy of the maps and the boundary of the reserves being plotted thereon only approximately. Out of this 23 sq. miles were left out for Guzaras, vide para 2 of 1910-11. report, leaving 40 sq. miles as balance or still a net increase of 317 acres.
- (b) The new areas called the Hinglaj-Indrana reserves, comprising of the 23 small detached plots aggregating to 9·94 sq. miles in extent, after leaving about 5 sq. miles for Guzara, were for the first time brought on to returns as a fresh addition under the head "Unclassed forests". The total increase comes to 10·43 sq. miles.

Jalore Sub-range—This is divided in 2 blocks namely—(1) Rojha and (2) Aicherana hills, the former being mainly Khalsa and the latter Jagir, comprising of the following areas:—

Rojha	{	Khalsa:—Jalore Khas
	{	Jagir:—Kolar, Tarwa, Pijopura and Bhagli.
Aicherana	{	Jagir:—Pandegaron, Chipurwara, Meia-Uparla, Mailawas, Bhetala, Nainawas and Dhaulta.
	{	Khalsa:—Leton and Rajanwari.

The total Khalsa and Jagir area being 13·80 and 11·20 sq. miles respectively, included under "Protected forests". This

is an approximation of the area made by a rough calculation from the 1 inch = 1 mile G. T. S. maps and is liable to correction on actual survey.

Jaswantpura Sub-range:—This is also divided into 3 portions:—
(1) Sunda (2) Dorra hill ranges and (3) Chitrori Nadi era. The majority of the area is Jagir. The following is a rough estimate of their areas:—

(1) *Sunda block*:—

Khalsa:—Jaswantpura, Javia, Shikarkhana

and Sunda Mata.....11'25 sq. miles

Jagir:—Uchmat, Chekhla, Dantlawas, Rajpura

Panseri and Puran.....19'15 sq. miles

(2) *Dorra block*:—

Khalsa:—Golana.....1'52 sq. miles

Jagir:—Chekhan, Dorra, Rajiwas and Paharpura 11'91 sq. mile

(3) *Chitrori Nadi era*:—

Khalsa Mushtarka:—Chitrori, Sheogadh, Bara and Savidar

..... 0'39 sq. miles

Jagir:—Gangapura, Khanda Deval1'0 „

Total 45'22 „

Of these Nos. (1) & (2) are taken under Protected forests and No. (3) under Unclassed forests.

Section II. Forest Settlement.

7. The Guzaras of Hinglaj-Indrana reserves have been settled by the Forest Inspector. Thus these already denuded and petty areas have been reduced to mere strips of protected belts along the bare steep ridges of hills, but this could not be avoided as the demand of the goat-grazier was exorbitant here. They are not expected to turn into a paying concern immediately but their protection cannot be neglected any longer for Sylvicultural considerations. The status of these forests in respect of management remains to be decided finally; for the present they are being managed by the department as Fuel and Fodder reserves.

8. The Guzara settlement of the Jalore and Jaswantpura forests was completed with continual and careful exertions for 3 months by the Superintendent on spot, as the ignorant people and Jagirdars opposed the regular management severely. The Jagirdars of Rajiwas, Puran and Rajpura have yet to be conciliated and their forests remain unsettled still.

9 In Jalore and Jaswantpura ranges, considering the exhausted condition of the Forest capital, the limited extent of the area, the backward condition of the agriculture and heavy demands of cattle farming of the surrounding villages, involving varied interests of the Jagirdars and the

Raiyat, it is decided with the consent of leading Jagirdars to work them (Jagir forests) on one anna per Rupee share System of Jagir forest management.

10 The grant of rights and privileges to the surrounding villages into these forests, shall have to be given in a modified form, much different from the procedure adopted for the Godhwar and Sojat forests, and it shall be taken in hand in due course.

11. The Parbatsai forest Gujara settlement, the only one left out of the many such settlements, we have had to clear, shall be taken up next year along with the survey.

Section III. Forest Demarcation

12. Siwana Range:—The boundary was thoroughly inspected, but work of enlarging the Kutchra pillars and replacing them by Pucca ones has not made satisfactory progress. While the work of marking the boundary by 486 *Kutchra* pillars in the new areas, was done by right-holders.

13. In Jalore range 36 *Pucca pillars* 3 ft. x 2½ ft. in Jalore Khas forest were erected.

The old pillars of all the other ranges were white-washed and repaired where necessary at a total cost of Rs. 40/16.

14. The clearing of the outer boundary line made no progress in Sojat range. In *Godhwar range* 34 *Chains* in Lunawa forest were however cleared by a contractor.

15. The boundary Record has to be revised and the work is being done as much as possible with Survey.

Section IV. Survey.

16 The work of enlarging the G. T. Survey maps was continued and maps together with their tracings were completed for the whole of Godhwar, Siwana and Jalore ranges by 1 Draftsman on daily labour at a cost of Rs. 350/12/-

1 Forest Inspector and Surveyor were kept engaged on survey work throughout the year and they marked the Forest boundaries on the enlarged maps, completing the whole of Siwana range and the lower boundary of Kot, Baghol and Seriari blocks in Sojat range. The interior details have to be identified and filled in. The total expenditure on Survey was Rs. 2100/-.

*Chapter II. Management of state forests**Section I. Regulation of Management.**(a) Preparation and control of Working plans.*

17. The fellings are being conducted as per provisions of the plan in force in Godwar and Sojat ranges. Regulations regarding season of felling, reservation of standards etc. are being observed, but much has yet to be done in this direction. Out of the 23 coupes in the hands of the past years' contractors, 11 have been cleared off and 13 remain wholly or partially uncut, in which no more felling by the contractors will be allowed. The coppice coupes have been surveyed in all blocks except Nana to Sewari. New coupes given to contractors during the year under report, have been regularly felled. 8 coupes remained unsold for want of purchasers. The prices per acre rose to Rs. 4/- against Rs. 2/4/- of the last year 1910-11 on an average. The revision of the Working plan will be taken in hand the next year, when the survey and other preliminary operations are expected to be sufficiently developed. The total cost under the head of Working plan and Survey came to Rs. 2,378/5/-

(b) Preliminary Working plans. Nil.

(c) Plan of operations. Nil

18. These were prepared in a very detailed form and were acted up to with but few deviations.

*Section II. Communications and Buildings.**(a) Roads and Bridges.*

19. *Godwar Range*—The construction of the Gorla-Kundal road to open up the higher hills area was started making 2 miles for Rs. 134/11/3. 4 cart tracks leading to coppice coupes in Nana, Behra, Bijapur and Sewari forests were repaired for Rs. 95/6/3.

20. *Sojat Range*—No new road was made. Rs. 133/10/- were spent on the repairs to old roads.

(b) Buildings.

21. *Godwar Range*—No new buildings were made. The existing ones were kept in good order at an expenditure of Rs. 103/6/3.

22. *Sojat Range*.—A 65 ft. long tiled roof timber shed was added to the forest Choki at Jojawar for Rs. 68/14/-, also a 21 ft. long corrugated sheet iron roofed shed has to be made at Sojat Road station Depot, for which rails and sheets costing Rs. 74/12/6 have been purchased and its erection shall be done the next year. A Chowkidar's hut was added to the Forest Depot at Marwar Junction station at a cost of Rs. 14/-. The upkeep of the existing old houses cost Rs. 60/-

(c) Other works.

23. The grass shed at Marwar Junction was partly roofed with iron sheets, costing Rs. 800/4/. The remaining portion is estimated to be completed at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

Section III Protection of Forests.

(a) General Protection.

24. The Grassias, Bhils and Menas of the Aravallies Forests, have been led to observe fairly well the forest rules in respect of cutting and removal of forest produce from forests for sale; but, the Grassias of Nana and Behra forests still continue to extravagantly and ruthlessly top and fell trees for their bonafide household and agricultural requirements and do not restrict their goat grazing to the limits of the *Gusara* set apart for the purpose, and owing to continuance of more or less adverse conditions during the year, strict measures could not be adopted (as remarked in para 27 of the last year's report).

25. There were 297 cases of forest offences in the state forests and 8 in Jagir forests, giving a total of 305 against 315 of last year, the decrease being but slight and is due to the very short duration of the closed period. Out of these 2 cases were chalaned to Hakumats and 1 to the Ghanerao Jagirdar's court, all the remaining ones being compounded departmentally. Including 8 cases remaining pending from last year with Hakumats, there were 11 cases with the courts, out of which 9 having been decided two remained pending still.

The following table shows the cases compounded departmentally as compared with the average of past 3 years.

Class of offences	Average for past 3 years	Offences during the year under report	Remarks.
Injury to forest by fire ..	4	4	
Unauthorized fellings or removal of produce	96	110	
Grazing	71	152	
Other offences	57	30	
Total	228	302	

26. 3, 126 cattle were impounded for illicit grazing against 3,600 last year. The decrease is due to the very short duration of the closed period.

(b) Protection from fire.

27. There were 4 fire occurrences burning 322 acres or 15 per cent. of the area attempted to be protected as compared with 30½ acres last year. The success is mainly due to the forests being cleared of easily combustible materials, the grass, early in the year owing to overgrazing.

28. The cost of fire protection came to Rs. 209-3-3 against Rs. 68-1-0 last year.

(c) Protection from cattle.

29 39,618 cattle were admitted for grazing into the state forests during the year against 44,134 the last year. This shows a decrease of

4516, but the number of cattle grazed and for the matter of that the grazing incidence in most of the forests still far exceeds the average of the past 5 years, owing to more or less severe conditions of fodder scarcity continuing throughout the year on account of partial rainfall, which during the last monsoon season was so very unevenly distributed and insufficient that the forests especially of northern Aravallis had to be opened to grazing only a few days after their being usually closed, so that, the inevitably and invariably injurious effects of overgrazing had to be borne.

(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes

30. We were a little better off in respect of the drought continuing from the past 2 years, in the beginning; but during the monsoon season, the rains failed badly and the conditions for growth and regeneration were rendered suddenly the worst by the appearance in huge swarms of the larvae of the western desert locust pest (*Acridium peregrinum*) that bred in the central and south-western districts, doing almost unavoidable damage to vegetation in general and agricultural crops, grass and young plantations in particular, laying bare and desolate behind the land smiling with luxuriant and green vegetation, in their onward march which they (the larvae) make in an undaunted, darting manner and in a dense body steadily flowing in fixed channels or directions, so much so, that thousands perished by being crushed under the moving Railway trains, which in their turn have been observed to be dead stopped for a time in their march by the combined gelatinous substance of the crushed insects, pasting the wheels and rails together.

Section IV—*Sylviculture.*

(a) Natural Reproduction.

31. Owing to uneven distribution and partial rainfall, the conditions of natural reproduction and growth greatly varied from place to place this year; e.g. the forests of Jaswantpura and Jalore ranges that had received pretty nearly their normal rainfall, showed better results, the production of grass, the seedlings of *Pilu* (*Salvadora*) *Aretha*, (*Sapindus*) etc. and the general growth of the growing stock was good. The beneficial effects of protection were well marked on hundreds of *Aretha*, *Goondi* etc. scrubs that were suppressed to prostration under constant excessive lopping and grazing, by their raising the heads by sending forth long vigorous shoots. We also anticipate a bumper crop of edible and economic fruits in which this region is rich. While in the Eastern Aravallis generally the reverse is the case in both the Godhwar and Sojat ranges with the exception of Nana to Latara forests of Godhwar where the rainfall was about 15 inches against the normal average of 20 inches. The production of honey, gums, myrobolams and other minor produce was scanty, so much so, that northwards of Jojawar there was practically no new natural reproduction by seed of even the hardiest species, such as *Kumat* etc; the production of grass was insufficient; and the coppice shoots made no progress. However, reproduction by root suckers of some species such as *Seris*, *Kamalai* (*D. ceneria*) etc, was satisfactory. The coming year is not likely to be a good seedling year in these parts. But it was noticed by the Superintendent in his survey tour in Sojat range (Khorla to Gurha forests) that the inferior but hardy species such as *Safar* (*Boswellia*), *Kumat* (*Acacia rupestris*)

and Sargudha (Moringa) are fast growing beyond their bounds and usurping the positions of the valuable species of Dhau, Khair etc. even in their habitat, and almost pure patches of Salar and Kumrat thickets are to be seen in abundance in overgrazed and overfelled areas near the outer boundary. Their hardy nature well exposes itself in the hordes of their seedlings growing as a promising advance growth under scattered seed-bearers—the first comers, holding their own and faring thoroughly well even during the past trying droughts.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

32. Taungia plantations

Nil.

33. Godhwar Range:—Seeds of Babul, Adra, Rohan etc. were sown in 32,895 pits in Nana to Bagol forests at a cost of Rs. 62/5/. The germination of all was good, but owing to a long break in the rains, most of the seedlings died, but a few hundreds of Babool, Arajia and Adra are doing well. Efforts at systematic planting were continued, by starting a small nursery in Sewari and well selected plots were specially cleared and ploughed and sown with better species, such as Mowha, Jaman etc. in Latara etc. Nals. When the Superintendent visited these localities at the end of rainy season, the plants were found to be growing vigorously but the coming water scarcity was dreaded and it put an end to the more delicate species of Mowha, Jamana etc. soon. However, this method of planting is to be further tried and deserves to be further encouraged near some permanent water spots. The total cost on these operations including collection of seeds came to Rs. 120/11/-

34. Sojat Range:—Rs. 19/3/-were spent on sowing Babul, Ak, Palas, Salar, Gol etc. seeds in Kot to Dipawas forests, but the seedling did not fare well owing to the deficient rains. The nursery at Saran was maintained at a cost of Rs. 190/12/. No satisfactory progress could be made this year on account of the water scarcity.

35. In Jalore and Jaswantpura forests, various methods for sowings and plantings were adopted; Babool, Rohira, Pilu etc. were sown in pits in Pura forest; Anwal, Bibool and Ak were sown broad-cast in a ploughed patch on the sandy Dhoras; Bamboo rhizomes were planted along the banks of Jagnath Nala. Erind-R. communis was experimentally cultivated as a dry crop. The results were promising at the close of the year.

(c) Operations for the Improvement of the Growing stock.

36. The cutting of climbers and thinning of coppice shoots in Bijapur and Nana forests were conducted in coupe No. 2 at an expense of Rs. 20-12-6 in an area of 40 acres.

(d) Experiments.

37. The season being not favourable, no great progress was made in Lac cultivation. However 797 Bar, Bor etc trees were infected with local seed in Godhwar and Sojat ranges. Ants and drought being very injurious, the result was not very encouraging, only 375 Bor and Palas trees being successfully infected.

38. The ensilage experiment was continued in Bijapur Forest. The results of the past year were partially good

SECTION V EXPLOITATION.

(A) *System of management.*

(a) Major produce.

39. As per provisions of the existing working plan, the system of working the Dhau-zone under the Coppice with standards method being provided, the permit system in the case of fellings for fuel by purchasers or departmental agency, has been more or less confined to prescribed areas, but owing to the imposition of the customs duty, the purchases of coupes were not brisk. During the latter part of the year however, by the abolition of the duty on fuel and the reduction of the same on timber, the demand for fuel grew and the old contractors remained busy with the clearing off of their arrears and the coupes of Godhwar range remained unsold with the result that the removal of dry fuel by permit system for local demands took place in a greater degree. It has also been found that fellings for petty timber by right holders and departmental agency are too numerous and recurring to be supplied from the coppice coupes of the year, with the result that the fellings take place indiscriminately in the upper or Salar zone and Dhau zone equally and the already exploited coppice coupes are in danger of being over exploited and damaged. This necessitates separate Circles or zones of working under different methods of treatment for fuel and timber and for right-holders, purchasers and other consumers with regulated demands. This has been noted and will be suitably provided for at the time of the revision of the working plan. The coppice with standards system worked well in Salar range owing to the vicinity to Ajmer and Jodhpur markets.

It is satisfactory to note that the demand for Salar, Gol etc species of the higher zone is increasing and thereby ensuring the working under Selection method of the upper zone

(b) Minor Produce

40. The minor produce is worked as usual on the lease system. In order to create demand for the various minor products of the newly reserved Jaswantpura and Jalore ranges, departmental working of the most paying of them such as honey, Shatawar, Aretha etc. has been started with encouraging results.

41. The Rosa oil industry could not make great progress owing to drought; still it was continued in the Khalsa areas of Bali and Jaswantpura, the adjoining Jagirdars being induced to extend its working on One anna per rupee Darbar share system.

42. It is regrettable that, owing to deficient rainfall and the depredations of the insect pest, the locusts, the Ak and khimp fibre and floss extraction industry, could not be developed, the contractor having had to coil up the business.

(B) Agency of exploitation.**(a) Departmental Agency.**

43. 50,094 cubic feet of timber and 158,883 cubic feet of fuel were removed during this year against 44,425 cubic feet and 168,139 cubic feet respectively the last year. The increase in timber is due to greater sale of Salar, Gol etc. timber at the newly established Marwar Timber Factory etc. The slight decrease in fuel is due to the less manufacture of charcoal.

44. The total revenue by Departmental agency was Rs 44,608/14/7 against Rs. 30,107/6/6 of the last year or 50 per cent of the total revenue. Out of this Rs. 1,439/7/6 were obtained from sale of minor produce and bamboos.

(b) Purchasers

45. The purchasers removed 12,000 cubic feet of timber and 254,139 cubic feet of fuel against 13,763 cubic feet and 192,305 cubic feet respectively of the last year. The increase in fuel is due to greater demand from foreign markets owing to the abolition of custom duty as also to the fact that the yield from the contractors' coupes which was heretofore not shown being brought on to the returns now.

46. The sale of bamboos and other minor produce including grass and grazing amounted to Rs. 800/- and Rs. 18,143/- as compared with Rs. 666/- and Rs. 29,865 last year. The decrease is nominal as the last year's realization included Rs 16500/- recovered from the Anwal bark contractor on account of compensation.

(c) Rights and privileges.

47. The total quantity of timber and fuel removed by Right-holders during the year was 43,685 cubic feet and 167,808 cubic feet respectively as compared with 27,754 and 71,790 cubic feet last year. The increase is due to the normal condition of Agricultural operations.

48. Rs. 167/- are estimated as price of bamboos and Rs. 6193/- for that of other minor produce, including grazing dues as compared with Rs 350/- and Rs. 9651/- respectively last year. The decrease is attributable to the restoration of better conditions of pasturage and fodder supply outside the forest.

(d) Free grants

49. The timber given free amounted to 68 cubic feet. As regards minor produce, the details may be seen from Form No. 58.

(e) Outturn and sources of Forest produce

50. The total outturn of major produce from state forests is calculated to be 105,919 cubic feet of timber and 544,618 cubic feet of fuel as against 83,042 cubic feet and 432,234 cubic feet respectively during the preceding year. The value of minor produce removed during the year came to Rs. 28,809/- against Rs. 49,198/- last year.

51. 39,222 cattle were admitted for grazing in the state forests against 44,134 last year.

52. The total expenditure on the management of state forests came to Rs. 29,057/11/9 against Rs. 23487/6/5 the last year.

CHAPTER III.

Financial results.

53. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the year under report in comparison with those of the preceding year and the average of the past 5 years.

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	REMARKS.
1912 13	Rs. 88,643	Rs. 55,343	Rs. 33,300	
1911 12	" 73,715	" 48,214	" 25,501	
Average of 5 years ...	Rs. 67,988	Rs. 52,640	Rs. 15,348	

The revenue received from major produce during the year under report came to Rs. 51362/7/8 showing an increase of Rs. 18590/5/8 as compared with that realised during past year, which is due to the reasons stated in paras 43, 44 & 45. It is 57.9 per cent of the gross revenue. The sales from minor produce including bamboos, grass and grazing came to Rs. 27,712/12/6 or a decrease of Rs. 8,689/14/6 as compared with the past year, due to the past year's amount being abnormally swelled up by the Annual smuggling case compensation, otherwise under ordinary conditions, the results are better. It represents 31.3 per cent of the total revenue.

54. Rs. 9,567/14/6 representing 10.8 per cent of the total revenue were realised from other sources including Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

55. 50.3 per cent of the total revenue was realised through Raj agency and 49.7 per cent otherwise.

56. Total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 55,343/5/2 showing an increase of Rs. 7,129/3/11 which is due to the development of revenue work resulting in a comparatively far greater increase in revenue.

57. 70.5 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on account of extensions etc, while 29.5 per cent have been spent for establishment.

58. Rs. 2,293/4/- were spent on clearing to the extent of Rs. 2,563/- 12/6, the demands of the past years' contractors who had made advances for certain contracts.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration.

59. The relations with the Revenue (Hawala) Département were good.

60. The supply of Dak Sowars and peons was regularly made by the Bakshi Jagir.

61. B. Gokal Chand and Daulat Ram remained in charge of Godhwar and Sojat ranges respectively; they worked satisfactorily, the latter deserving special mention.

Pandit Riksheshwar Forest Inspector continued survey work in Siwana range.

62. In order to fulfil the demand for trained hands in the department, it has been proposed to send local educated young men for training at Government Schools and one student B. Sita Ram has been sent to Forest school Balaghat this year. The office work has not yet been brought up to the standard aimed at for want of proper staff.

63. In order to introduce improved service principles and to better the prospects of the staff, a gradation service list has kindly been sanctioned by the Council of Regency vide Resolution No. 1 of 17th February 1913.

CHAPTER V.

Section A—General remarks.

64. 4891 Maunds of grass were cut during this year as a provision against bad years, which being added to 9377 maunds and 25 seers of last year's stock, brings the total to 14268 maunds and 25 seers. Out of this 313 maunds and 27 seers being disposed off the net balance comes to 13954 and 38 seers distributed as under:—

		Mds	Sees
Godhwar Range ...	...	5214	5
Sojat Range ..	...	8740	33
Total ...	...	13954	38

Section B. Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

65. An area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles was proposed to be brought under this head as Jagir Fuel and Fodder reserve in Raipur Jagir forests as per letter No. 845 Dated 20th May 1913 of the Finance Member, Council of Regency, but owing to unfavourable conditions of the year, this could not be given effect to, and so the area remained the same as last year.

66. No progress was made in point of new reproduction owing to deficient rainfall.

67. The revenue and expenditure under this head came to:—

Revenue ...	...	Rs. 2,837 15 0
Expenditure ...	...	,, 2,113 3 3

Section C—Arboriculture.

(a) Capital.

68. Portions of the following 4 roads were transferred from the Gardens Department in the month of March 1913.

- (1) Mandore Road.
- (2) Balsamand Road.
- (3) Lalsagar Road.
- (4) Takhatsagar Road.

69. 2025 plants were utilized in filling up gaps in the old roads and plantations.

70. The public took away 87 plants free for their private plantations. While 231 plants were issued on cost price to planters and others, Rs. 48-3-3 were realized from sale of plants against Rs. 185-6-9 of the past year. The decrease is due to the restricted planting on account of unfavourable rainy season.

71. The nurseries at Chain Sukh-ka-Bera, Col. Loch's well, Jhalra Kesri Singh and Ganda Haur, were maintained and exceptionally large number of fruit plants such as Mango, Mowha, Jamun etc. were raised. But a havoc was made amongst them by the locusts, killing thousands of plants, leaving 13,000 more or less mutilated plants in hand at the close of the year against 10616 last year. The vegetable and fruit orchard at Kesri Singh's Jhalra nursery was continued, yielding Rs. 266/14/6 as income by sale of vegetables and fruits.

72. There were 36,000 plants in charge of the Department against 33,333 the last year; of these 18,300 received and 17,700 did not receive watering. Watering to Nim, Seris etc. was stopped in favour of the superior fruit species such as Mango, Mowha, Jaman recently introduced, with the result that many young plants of the former species died.

73. Owing to scanty rains and damage by locusts 1525 plants mostly grown up to a good size died. These were sold by auction or stored at Jodhpur Depot for sale. Rs. 294/14/6 were realised from these sales.

74. The plantation at Chhitar hill was extended but reservedly owing to water difficulty, 131 plants were added, making a total of 185. Large quantities of seeds of wild species such as Ber, Khejra etc. were sown and about one thousand 1 to 2 months old seedlings of Sargura, Anwal, Babul, Gondi etc. were planted; but almost all of them except a few Anwal, Babul, Gondi and *Cryptostegia Grandiflora*, a creeper in favoured spots, died up owing to drought.

75. The Mahamander-Nagori gate road, the portion of the new road opposite Residency, the planting in the compound of the Residency Surgeon, the stocking with fruit plants of Rawan-ka-Bala plantation, the orchard at the Revenue offices and planting along the overflow of Jagat-sagar, were newly taken in hand and 566 plants were planted, out of which 200 perished for the reasons stated above.

76. The Shikarkhana areas in the Kailana hills and the reserve in the catchment area of Deokund, were placed in the charge of the Department for purposes of technical management and general protection of vegetation. Rs. 536/- were realized as grazing dues during the year.

77. This being not a good seed year, the seeds of Nim did not ripen well and so the Margosa oil industry did not prosper. Only a small quantity of oil was extracted.

78. The revenue and expenditure came to:—

Revenue Rs. 1,628/0/3 against Rs. 981/4/9 of last year. Expenditure Rs. 12,672/13/9 against Rs. 10,714/14/3 of last year. The expenditure under the various heads incurred both at capital and districts is detailed below:—

			Rs.	as.	p.
Forester	...	...	175	0	0
Malies and Chowkidars		...	3,207	11	0
Bhisties and watermen		...	3,508	11	3
Sagries	...	...	369	14	9
Grass and corn		...	1,240	4	6
Planting	...	...	1,974	3	0
Fencing	...	...	1,463	10	0
Tools	...	...	6	4	0
Mal and Gharlies	...	...	199	9	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	527	8	0
Total			12,672	13	9

The increase in revenue is due to the enhanced sale of vegetables from the Jhalera nursery, but it is greatly contributed by recovery of Rs. 615/- from Rasala on account of water supply charges specially incurred by the Department for them in previous years. The increase in expenditure is due to additions and extensions of Arboricultural works.

(b) Districts.

79. It is a happy sign of the times, perhaps for the first time in the history of the country that the public seem to have been thoroughly convicted in respect of the usefulness of Arboriculture in a dry and hot country like Marwar, taking lessons from the benevolent policy of Darbar. The leading Mahajans and others of Samdari etc, have raised a charitable fund by public subscriptions, for the planting and maintenance of about 2 miles of the Kutcha cart track from Samdari Railway station to Samdari village. The plants and other assistance were given free by the Department to encourage them. 158 plants were put out, which are doing well.

80 The Arboricultural operations at the new town of Sumerpur, were maintained and extended at an expense of Rs. 674/6/3; the total number of plants being 944.

81 151 plants were added to the Falna-Bali road, making a total of 421 at a cost of Rs. 289/11/9.

82 The Haripur station to Raipur town road planting was continued to be looked after by the Raipur Jagir Forest Department, costing Rs. 236/9/6, the number of plants maintained being 500.

83. The miscellaneous planting at the Barmer Railway station road, Pali etc, continued to be looked after by the Department.

84. A small nursery was started at Merta on Bebacha tank to rear up plants for supply to cultivators of the locality at a cost of Rs.34/13/9. It had 1668 plants.

85. B. Kanhaiya Lal and Brij Lal continued to look after the arboricultural operations satisfactorily.

Section D. Miscellaneous.

86. In order to encourage the sale of local forest timbers for furniture etc. making, a factory called the Marwar Timber factory was started by Mistry Ram Ratan under the patronage of the Department. Timber worth Rs. 624-0-9 was consumed by the factory and an amount of Rs. 1,143-3-9 was advanced from Forest funds on 6 per cent interest. The factory worked well, producing furniture etc, worth Rs. 1,536-13-9 out of which the Departmental loans to the extent of Rs. 1,377-3-3 were recouped, leaving a stock of wood and materials of the value of about Rs. 435-10-6.

87. The Forest Department have ever since been taking interest in the collection of local minerals and other economic natural products, and in order to develop this important source of revenue and industry, greater activity was shown by making systematic efforts in their collection, preliminary manipulation, arrangement etc. There were 131 samples of various sorts deposited in the Forest office at the end of the year,

The following forms are appended:—

Form No.	...	...	46
" "	...	...	52
" "	...	...	53
" "	...	...	57
" "	...	...	58
" "	...	...	59
" "	...	...	61
" "	...	...	62
" "	...	...	63
" "	...	...	65

APPENDICES.

Annual Form No. 46.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Area of Forests for the year 1912-13.

(17)

Name of Division.	Name of Range	Name of Pargana.	Name of Forest.	Area reserved		Area reserved during this year	Area disforested this year	Net Area.		Order number	Remarks.
				Acres	Miles.			Acres	Miles.		
			Protected Forests								
			<i>Khalasa:</i> —								
	Godhwa	Bali and Desuri	Nana to Bagol	124,230	194.11	...	...	121,230	194.11		(1) Addition of Gadhwa (Umj) forest reserved in 1908
	Sojnt	Sojnt, Jaitan and Desuri	Kot to Depawas	41,600	65.0	(1) 482 acres	...	42,082	65.75	F. D. No. 651 dated 1-1-1908	(2) Lapse of Jagudar Rewasingh's half share 1908
	Parbatsar	Parbatsar	<i>Jagir:</i> — Pi. Basi, Barval, Mayapur, Kalatna and Bidwad.	7,360	11.50	...	...	7,360	11.50		(3) Lapse No. 2 above
	Jaitaran	Jaitan and Merto	<i>Khalasa:</i> — Bar j ...	...	...	(2) 210 acres	...	240 acres.	37	H. D. No. 1565 dated 1-9-1911	
	Rapar	Jaitan	<i>Jagir:</i> — Bar j ... Barantia Babra Somel Kalap to Gira Putta Rapur	480 960 960 1,920 8,920	.75 1.50 1.50 3.0 13.0	(3) 240 acres ... ... ... ...	...	240 460 960 1,920 8,320	.37 1.50 1.50 3.0 13.0		
	Ghanerao	Desuri	Ghanerao	3,277	5.12	...	...	3,277	5.12		
	Total	protected forests.		189,107	2,95.48	722	210	189,589	296.22		

(18)

Annual Form No. 46—(Continued).
Forest Department, Marwar State. Area Forests for the year 1912-13.

Name of Division.	Name of Range	Name of Pargana	Name of Forest	AREA RESERVED FIRST		Area reserved during this year	Area destroyed this year	NET AREA.		Order number	Remarks.
				Acres.	Miles			Acres.	Miles.		
Jalore	...	Jalore	<i>Khalad.</i> —								
			Jalore khos								
			{ Lotan			8,832	...	8,832	13.80		
			{ Rajawari								
			<i>Jagir.</i> —								
			{ Kolar								
			{ Pippana								
			{ Tarwa								
			{ Pandigari			7,168	...	7,168	11.20		Do.
			{ Sanharu								
Siwani	...	Siwani	{ Chapparwar								
			{ Mera Uparia								
			{ Mailawas								
			{ Bhelali								
			{ Narwad								
			{ Dhawla								
			{ <i>Khalad.</i> —								
			{ Pippana								
			{ Seid								
			{ Gudhawal								
				3,840	6.0	...	883	1,012 - 807 1,058	4.62		Order dated 3-11-12.

Jagir.—	Sivana	Sivana	Total Protected forests
...
Siner	940	1-40	...
Piplan	3,098	1-81	...
Gangrot	5,613-5	8-77	...
Morni	899	1-40	...
Mokla-ar	299-5	-46	...
Ramna	...	...	...
Kandal	4,836	7-55	...
Sik	2,600	4-06	...
Jaopur	342-5	-51	...
Mangi	1,418-5	2-22	...
Dhiran	891	1-40	...
Gola	...	...	...
Bhagwa	489	-65	...
Telvara	813	1-27	...
Dharua	197	-30	...
Mohari	548	-86	...
Ahlani	18	-8	...
Total Protected forests	25,600	40-0	45,271
	883	60,988	109-33

Order Dated 3-11-12

Annual Form No. 46.—(Continued).

Forest Department, Marwar State, Area of Forests for the year 1912-13.

Name of Division.	Name of Range.	Name of Pargana.	Name of Forest.	AREA RESERVED FIRST.		Area reserved during this year.	Area disclosed this year.	NET AREA.		Order number.	Remark.
				Acres	Miles			Acres	Miles.		
	Jaswantpura ..	Jaswantpura ..	Unclassed Forests.								
			Khalas — Chitroni ..	..	..	250	..	250	89.		
			Shogadhi ½	..	..				
			Savulhar ½	..	..				
			Jagir —	..	..				
			Gangapara	..	..				
			Khundadaval	..	..				
			Barn ..	..	..	610	..	610	1-0		
			Alra ..	..	..				
			Kori	..	..				
			Ropi	..	..				
			Jagir —	..	..				
Jalore ..	Jalore ..		Bangli ..	..	..	40	..	40	06		
			Khalas —	..	..	116	..	116	..		
			Asotra ..	..	..	11	..	11	..		
			Khokharloi	..	..	14½	..	14½	52		
			Siwana Khav	..	..				
Siwana ..	Siwana & Pachpadra.										
			</								

Council Resolution No. 16 Dated 19-7-12.

Pacha
V. K. M. T.
Khas No 257
Dated 1-1-1913

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Annual Form No. 46 —(Continued).

Forest Department Marwar State. Area of Forests for the year 1912-13.

Name of Division.	Name of Range.	Name of Pargana.	Name of Forests.	AREA RESERVED FIRST.		Area reserved during this year.	Area disforested this year.	NET AREA		Orders number.	Remarks
				Acrea.	Miles			Acrea	Miles		
Direction	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	"	Jodhpur	7,273	11.37	...	...	7,273	11.37		
	"	"	Gandha Bishnoyan	400	.62	...	"	400	.62		
	"	Total Direction	...	7,573	11.99	...	...	7,573	11.99		
Grand	Total	...	Protected forest	214,707	335.48	45,993	1,123	259,577	405.55		
			Unclassed forest	19,100.8	30.0	7,627	...	26,826.8	41.91		
Great Grand	Total			233,806.8	365.48	53,620	1,123	286,403.8	447.46		

Forest Department, Marwar State. Outturn (in cubic feet) of Timber and Fuel for the year 1912-13 and agency of exploitation.

(26)

ANNUAL FORM No. 53.

Forest Department, Marwar State. *Outturn of minor produce during the year 1912-13.*

Range.	Description.	RAJ AGENCY.		PUR-CHASERS.		FREE GRANTS.		RIGHT HOLDERS.				TOTAL.		REMARKS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	AT REDUCED RATES.		FARE.		TOTAL.			
								Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Godwar Range.	Bamboos	38 885	1,748	22,77	68	...	...	9,787	107	...	...	9,787	167	2,597	
	Bamboo large	28	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross carts	...	...	56	141	...	...	1	...	1,201	315	1,202	316	456	
	Gross Maunds	2,534	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	
	Do. Head Loads	...	...	70	11	...	...	111	1	295	4	346	5	1054	
	Gruzing cattle	...	...	2,472	1,200	...	...	12,498	3,180	10,560	...	23,064	3,181	4,440	
	Heavy and wax &c. contract.	...	...	...	1,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	
	Molaya Head loads	...	...	1,633	64	...	...	1,747	61	...	...	1,747	61	1,808	
	Path cart	...	...	48	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	
	Path Head loads	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
	Thorn cart	...	...	54	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
	Sajot Range	Kesla cart	107	5	4
Stone cart		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone contract		...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libra leaves		...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos		6,264	203	100	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,264	
Gross Maunds		2,357	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,357	
Do. Head loads		...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gruzing cattle		...	...	84	32	...	...	3,295	1,981	1,01	218	9,109	2,307	9,882	
Path Head loads		...	...	2,28	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dirk leaves		...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	
Stone cart		...	...	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
Godwar Range.		Honey, wax and hilo contract.	292
	Tibni leaves contract	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guada fruit maunds	18	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sivana Range		Parbatkar.		Jalore.		Jaisalmer Range.	
Bamboos
Grass carts
Do Head loads
Grazing cattle
Jump Head loads
Ber fruit
Pala fruit
Do Head loads
Grass Maunds
Birchona cart
Noues cart
Yendi
Kuguzli
Salar gum (Seers)
Miscellaneous
Grazing cattle
Grass Head loads
Hide contract
Manja
Pala
Rebel Khajri leaves and fruit.
White leaves Head loads
Dasan
Grass (maund)
Do. cart
Do. Head loads
Do. Jor
Grazing cattle
Stones carts
Pala
Gum &c. contract
Honey (Maund)
Gusal Seers
Dholi musli seer
Yanages fruit No.
Stival No.
Bahera Maunds
Amaltas Maunds
Sambal flowers Maunds
Jadar Jao seers
Salar gum mds
Kapla gum mds

[illegible]

[illegible]

ANNUAL FORM No. 58.

Forest Department Marwar State.

Annual Form No. 59.

Account of Timber and other produce cut or collected by Ray Agency and brought to sale
Depots or sold locally during the year 1912-13.

State. Account of Timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale

Form No. 59.

Depots or sold locally during the year 1912-13.

Particulars.	No. or quantity	Cubic feet	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD		Particulars	No. or quantity	Cubic feet	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD		Remarks.
			No. or quantity.	Cubic feet				No. or quantity	Cubic feet	
Timber.										
Balance at Commencement of the year:—					Disposals. —					
Godwar Range					1 True disposal.					
Sunt (Mango)	4 294	9.9			(a) Removed by purchasers from depots					
Jodhpur	5,497				Godwar Range —					
Swann	4,558				Ins	983				
Sela (firman)					Upla	18 277				
Pied					Latex	3.48				
Balotra depots	377				Devaras	441				
	217				Bank	1,639				
Total balance Receipts:—					Pagi	1,283				
1 True Receipt					Khet danda	869				
Received from the Forest					Hulan	1 120				
Godwar Range:—					Singri aires	151				
Ins					Singri Dho, gol	21				
Golla	965				Thobli	1 279				
Upla	19,082				Pat	5,403				
Latta	504				Singri khair	167				
Dugar	504				Kam	40				
Bank	1,703				Dunda	38 669				
Pagi	2,002				Malal	807				
Knoi danda	1,589				Odhan	2				
Hal	737				Pagi	50				
Singri Dho, gol	1,200				Musl	4				
Singri aires	380				Pied	1,042				
Thobli	1,812				Kum it wood	4				
Pat	46				Molt	3				
Singri khair	7 361									
Kam	163									
	152									
	514									

Species	Number of specimens	Weight (lbs)	Value (Rs)
Banda	42,027	1	74,735
Baya	316	43	
Odhan	154	1	
Paga	61	1	
Musal	840	16	
Pesal	204	1,421	
Hal (plough)	4	3	
Kamat wood	2		
Robin tree	2	1,254	
Babal	1	583	
Hakbia Latta	1	6,707	
Molt	55	299	
Goal Wood	1	16,527	
Kavraj	1	10,527	
Mofa	1	717	
Robin	1	20,525	
Ret	1	80	
Kautia Dho wood	1	8,842	
Goilin	1	1,249	
Khair	1	20,007	
Robin Latta	47	121	
Khuni wood	31	13	
Lath Robin	8	102	
Goal tree	44	2	
Different species of samples	12	1	
Thapa	29	137	
Kangar wood	1	158	
Beola	44	11	
Balan kapas	1	6	
Lath	1	5,416	
Kavasi Danda	16	1	
Sugri Adana	1	1	
Adara Head load	2	15,689	
Kahaya wood	17	2	
Salar trees	109	35	
Bangara	9	18	
Sopt Range	1,827	39	
Ingat kamlai	6,972	55	
Musal knair	147	51	
Beola	182	751	
Golia	18,321	71	
Tbobi	634		
Danda	22,516		

Annual Form No. 59.—(Contd.)

Forest Department Marwar State. Account of Timber and other produce cut or collected by Roy Agency and brought to sale depots or sold locally during the year 1912-13.

Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD		Particulars	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD		Remarks.
			No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.				No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	
Mavel	103				Palotra Depots:—					
Balon Karpas	16				Golia	868				
Kadi danda	9 006				Beola	37				
Chokani danda	1,142				Upla chorns	10				
Dangar Dho	21,910				Hal sir	7				
Kani	61				Hal Dho	77				
Paga kurya	154				Hal khair	17				
Peel	998				Thobals	99				
Upla gul	8				Ins	26				
Nilar lunkar	3				Kavida	92				
Den-zar Khar	01				Kani	6				
Beoli	8				Nigri khair	3				
Gaugan Kuwa	916				Sivri Dho	57				
Fat Dho	1				Lalia	91				
Phob Adana	1				Upla Lalia	12				
Kherul		311 5			<i>Jalore Range:—</i>					
Goat (Head load)	4				Ins	7				
Irangan (Head load)	6				Thobli	3				
Chokani Kani	20,196				Hal Sirs	2				
Kamri gangau	2				Suzart	9				
Hal Dhaa	2				Lata Ins	1				
Balavna	5				Golea	4				
Hal Sirs	3				<i>Jalore Range:—</i>					
Upla Dhaa	1,019				Adabali	21				
Shwaza Range:—					Dadani	403				
Peel	814				Odhian baria	1				
Ins	11				<i>Jodhpur Range:—</i>					
Kumet load	52				Malikhs	71				
<i>Jodhpur Range:—</i>					Golin	544				
Audhali	32				Kasi danda	8				
Peel	19				Ins	118				
Danda	493				Upla	91				

Oduin baria ...	1	540		Upla	...	94
ARBORICULTURE JOODHUR ...				J'aga	...	56
Paga	52			Ganthi danda	...	22
Barot of Nim	34			Hula	...	20
Patia of "	40			Musal	...	4
Sires wood	8			Patan of Khaker	...	32
Nim "	15			" "	...	1
Kuejri	3			Moka wood	Gule	2
Pana of Salar	31			Goalsr wood	...	1
Amli Wood	2	238		Kumat wood	...	135
Peepal wood	3					
Total		195,406	311.5	Goal Latta	...	3
GAINED BY RECLASSIFICATION				Salar latta	...	3
OR UTILISED OLD STOCK BEING				Kani	...	31
MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE:—				Reela	...	18
<i>Sojat Range</i>				Mubli	...	20
Danda	893			Singari gol	...	15
Musal	1			Per wood	...	1
Thobli	4			Karvay	...	1
Knoi	67			Kansaj	...	2
Upla	407			Karam	...	12
Ius	2			Goal wood	...	1
Mayal	1			Khirni	...	1
Kasidanda	12			Pai	...	1
Bangra (Pairs)	2			Koyan	...	1
Dugar	1	1,370		Dugar	...	189
Total true receipts		196,856	311.5	Bank	...	160
CROSS RECEIPT TRANSFERRED				Pagi	...	76
TO OTHER DEPOTS (FROM ONE				Goal trees	...	22
RANGE TO ANOTHER):—				Salar trees	...	31
Jodhpur	1,910			Khirni "	...	31
Sirana	2,223			Koyan	...	4
Jalore	53	4,897		Banwal	...	2
Sojat	711				...	
Total receipts		201,753	311.5	Haldoo Latta	...	1
GRAND TOTAL		216,656	321.4	Kheir	...	1
				Koyan Latta...	...	47
				Different species of sample.	...	12
				Salar Patia	...	29
				Barot of Nim	...	34
				Patia of Nim	...	69

Thobli	...	31			
Babool Latia	...	1			
Isa	...	23			
Upla	...	47			
Danda	...	827			
Mayal	...	6			
Chokni danda	...	50			
Balawau	...	6			
Diugar Dho Eher	...	57			
Golia	...	21			
Kani	...	18			
Goal (Head load)	...	4			
Frageen (Head load)	...	5			
Kani danda	...	51			
Puga	...	8			
Khatni	...		9 (2 ft		
woku	...		9 "		
Hal Dho	...	3			
Peel	...	6			
Upla gol	...	2			
Salar Thaker	...	3			
Singana Range	...	20	1,171	180 ft	
Feed	...	8	23		
Thobli	...		2		
Jalore Range:—	...	2			
Saugri	...				
Total	...	.....	2,256	13 G. ft.	
(c) Supplied to contractors in their previous accounts.					
Godhwar Range:—					
Hastu mal	...				
Latia Isa	...	80			
Thobli	...	440			
Danda	...	1,000	1,510		
(d) Struck off on account of wastage or being lost in transit or changed into other class.					
Sigat Range:—					
Isa	...	5	5		
Total true disposal	..		182,818		313.5

Annual Form No. 59.

Forest Department Marwar State. Account of Timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1912-13.

Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.		Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.		Remarks.
			No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.				No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	
Balances at commencement of the year.—										
Godhwar Range	...				Balance at close of the year.	...				
Sojat "	...				Godhwar Range	...				
Sivana "	...				Sojat "	...				
Jodhpur "	...				Jodhpur "	...				
Total balance	...				Total balance	...				
Receipts.					Grand Total	...				
Received from forest.					Bamboos.					
Godhwar Range	...				10,588					
Sojat "	...				7,907					
Sivana "	...				4,363					
Jodhpur "	...				1,600					
Total balance	...				31,458					
Receipts.										
Received from forest.										
Godhwar Range	...									
Sojat "	...									
Sivana "	...									
Total balance	...									
Balance at commencement of the year.										
Godhwar Range	...									
Sivana "	...									
Jodhpur "	...									
Jaswantpura	...									
Total balance	...									
					Bamboos sticks and staircase posts.					
					DISPOSAL.					
					1 True disposal					
					Removed from depots,					
					Godhwar Range	...				
					Sivana "	...				
					Jodhpur "	...				
					Jaswantpura	...				
					Total...					

I True receipt. Received during the year from the forest. <i>Godhwar Range.</i> — Jaswanipura	64 236	Utilised by the Department Godhwar Sivana Struck off	1 1	2 5
Total true receipt	300	Total true disposal		434
II Gross receipt Jodhpur	28	II Gross disposal <i>Godhwar Range.</i> —		28
Total receipts	328	Total disbursement		462
Grand Total	1,496	Total true disposal		40 631
Gained by reaccounting.		II Gross disposal <i>Godhwar Range</i>		20,366
<i>Godhwar Range.</i> —		Total cross disposal		20 366
Total true receipts	38,598	Total disposals		60,997
II Gross receipt...		Balance at close of the year.		4,715
Sojat Range	12,962	Godhwar Range		11,303
Sivana	3,400	Sojat "		4,809
Jodhpur	4,004	Sivana "		2,088
Total	20,366	Jodhpur "		22,415
Total receipts	58,961	Total balance		83,412
Grand Total	83,412	Grand Total		94
		Balance at close of the year.		26
		Godhwar Range		38
		Sivana "		876
		Jodhpur		1,034
		Jaswanipura		1,406
		Total balance		
		Grand Total		
Minor produce.				
Disposals.				
Balance at Commencement of the year.		I True disposal.		

	Mds.	Sr.	Ch.
Under Jao ...	0	2	1
Semla cotton ...	0	2	1
Mar daphali ...	0	0	1
Babchi ...	0	1	1
Mahm ...	4	17	8
Gokhin Kanti	0	2	8
Dholi masli	0	0	12
Rosa oil	0	0	12
Karnalaphali ...	0	39	8
Honey	3	18	0
Gulgal	0	5	0
Bhuringani	0	0	4
Amaltas	3	30	0
Semla flowers	1	1	0
Gol gum	0	13	5
Sargura	0	16	0
Wax	0	6	10
Soap stone	1	0	0
Stauna Range.	1	23	1
Daler gum ...	1	23	1
Total cross receipt	...	...	...
Total receipt	...	...	...
Grand total	...	...	...

6079 90-18 90 YLP 908

1277

Forest Department Marwar State. Summary of Revenue of different Ranges of Marwar Forests during 1912-13.

BUDGET HEADS.										Remarks
Direction.	Godhwa.	Soyal.	Shwar.	Fulla.	Fulla.	Jaunt-pur.	Total			
<i>I.—Timber and other Forest produce removed from the forest by Raj Agency—</i>										
(a) Timber	1,779	13	302	21	19	27	21,905	8	2	
(b) Fire wood and charcoal	13,121	56	3,284	37	3	...	15,098	4	0	
(c) Bamboo	87	14	277	21	0	...	1,505	8	3	
(d) Grass and other minor produce	348	11	14	103	0	...	680	10	2	
<i>II.—Timber and other forest produce removed from the forest by purchasers or consumers—</i>										
(a) Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fire wood on charcoal	3,202	11	305	3	85	204	5,589	11	3	
(c) Bamboo	1,754	10	31	3	71	27	3,208	0	2	
(d) Grassing and fodder grass	819	7	8	...	...	196	1,057	2	0
(e) Other minor produce	4,792	1	12	...	...	81	7,614	13	1
<i>III.—Consolidated Draft and a half wood</i>										
(a) Timber	1,572	10	374	13	6	...	16,306	11	0	
<i>IV.—Revenue from forest not navigated by Raj</i>										
(a) Duty on foreign timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	0
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	2,115	3	...	...	...	...	2,058	13	0
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>										
(a) Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	0	5
(b) Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other sources	1,508	6	...	...	...	7	3,691	5	0
Total Forest conservancy										
	30,900	11	20,427	8	1	614	85,805	3	8	
Add Arboriculture										
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628	0	3
" Fuel and Fodder Reserves										
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,837	15	0
Total Raj Department										
	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,271	21	1
Rajpur										
Ghinnaro	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,226	3	0
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,044	15	0
Barnalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	1	0
Purna	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	2	0
Sonol	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	8	0
Uchmal and Chaula	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	13	0
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	8	0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	0
GRAND TOTAL										
	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,819	15	5

Forest Department, Marwar State. Summary

Signature of different Ranges of Marwar Forests during 1912-13.

BUDGET HEADS.		Direction	war	Bojla.	Sivana	Parbatar.	Pah.	Jalore	Jaswant-pura	Total	Remarks.
A. Conservancy and works.											
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Roy Agency —											
(a) Timber	...	637 11 0	1 9	2,173 6 8	227 3 9	...	100 13 4	11 0 1	15 15 0	10,094 3 6	
(b) Fire wood and charcoal	...	2,793 3 9	3 9	10,611 12 6	438 0 9	...	...	4 1 0	...	16,337 6 9	
(c) Bomboes	...	40 2 0	46 1	129 3 9	51 11 0	...	...	...	...	823 2 3	
(d) Grays and other minor produce	...	165 16 0	83	165 3 9	33 13 6	...	...	26 2 0	273 3 9	747 5 3	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by purchasers or cessuaries											
(a) Timber	...	420 12 9	...	6 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	426 1 3	
III.—Confiscated Drift and wolf wood —											
(a) Revenue from forests not managed by Roy —	...	...	71 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 10 6	
(b) Revenue from cleared and private forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Rent of leased forests and payment to share holders in forests managed by Roy —											
(a) Laxa stocks, Stores, Tools and plants —	...	...	85 0 0	125 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Purchase of cattle	...	...	10 0 0	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	210 8 0	
(c) Feed and keep of cattle	...	186 9 0	1 11 0	20 5 3	3 12 6	1 1 1	...	4 5 3	...	210 13 6	
V.—Purchase of stores, Tools and Plants											
(a) Purchase of stores, Tools and Plants	...	...	235 1 0	11 3 0	7 15 3	...	...	...	...	217 14 0	
VI.—Communication and Buildings —											
(a) Roads and Buildings	...	...	103 1 0	217 3 3	70 13 6	0 11 0	...	...	...	386 0 8	
(b) Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393 1 0	
(c) Other works	...	...	18 0 0	12 1 0	1 0 0	...	...	18 9 9	1 1 0	52 1 6	
VII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of Forests —											
(a) Demarcation	...	...	37 4 0	777 11 6	353 10 6	...	...	374 1 6	16 1 0	2,778 1 6	
(b) Compensation of lands and rights	...	...	133 1 0	116 11 0	11 1 6	5 9 0	...	24 17 1	0 0 0	2,751 1 6	
(c) Surveys and working plans	...	17 12 3	107 1 6	102 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	269 3 3	
(d) Savings and plantings	...	...	...	12 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Protection from fire	...	...	11 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Other works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Miscellaneous —											
(a) Refunds	...	2,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	
(b) Le v charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other charges	...	611 6 0	0 1 6	85 1 9	166 6 9	1 0 1	...	...	...	859 1 0	
Total A conservancy and works		7,700 10 3	10,701 6 6	14,177 14 6	1,323 0 0	9 9 0	103 12 4	409 2 0	312 0 0	35,460 8 1	

